RUSSIA AS IT IS IV. The Nobility.

Next to the Czar in the social scale, stand the Nobility, the strongest prop of the absolute thrane and the immediate instrument for the execution of the imperial will. They form a more compact body in Russia than in any other country whatever. is the aristocratic class so separate and distinct from the mass of the nation. Endowed with numerous privileges that utterly hedge it off from the people, at time that they firmly unite its members to each other and to the throne, its destiny is fatally blended with that of Czarism, to whose debasing, annii ctive influence it is more than all other classes

In the legal merning of the word, the Nobility form the only class enjoying the jus persons, or personal right. This, however, it enjoys only with reference to the so-called lower classes, while with reference to the Czer, it is nothing more than a chattel. No privilege: hield it from the unlimited, autocratic authority of the

Whatever laws are enacted, or even temporarily observed, the Czar is above them. He is the living law, and observes the written ones only as far as he condeseends to do so. In principle and in reality he possesses more absolute, unbounded, uncontrolled power over the whole Nobility, as well as over any separate indi-vidual Noble, high or low, rich or poor, titled or not, counting his ancestry by centuries of pure succession, made yesterday, than the same Noble possesses over his own serf, and even over his real property. But Czariem sustains the Nobility in its position re specting the rest of the nation—and by oppression the Throne and the Aristocracy are fatally, unremittingly wedded to each other.

The following are the principal rights and privileges of the Nobility, as a body, without distinction of rank : They alone can possess real estate and own serfs. They alone can hold offices, civil and military, which gives to them the general administration and government of the Empire. Only the children of Noblemen, male or female, can be admitted to the public civil or military establishments of education at the cost of the State. They alone can enter the Universities. The Noble is exempted from corporcal punishment, and from every other nfamous sentence. If any civil or military court finds a nobleman guilty of a crime, and condemns him penally, previous to the execution of the judgment, whatever it may be—whether death or condemnation to Siberia, for labor in the mines—the Noble is disnobled, and expelled from the caste, after which the sentence is executed. In justice to the new criminal code, published a few years since, it must be observed, th treats with more relative severity the impeached and eriminally condemned nobleman than it does the mem-ber of any other class, taking the ground that, as the Noble enjoys exclusive privileges, he has thus within his reach all the means of education, and his criminal conduct ought to be the more rigidly retributed by the law Finally, no direct or personal taxation can be imposed upon the Nobility or their estates.

The public service being preserved exclusively for the Nobles, it is a matter of peremptory obligation that they should enter it. Thus, if the members of a family shall for three generations fail to fulfill this duty, the third generation falls back into the ranks of merely personal Nobility, which is not hereditary. Persons of this class are called novoduortey, new manor men, in whom the aristocratic privilege becomes extinct with all its boons, as, for instance, the right to own serfs, &c. Abstructly, and as a matter of principle, the Czar is supposed not to possess any power to hinder in any way the liberty of a Nobleman, in respect to his movements in or out of the Empire. But, as nearly every Nobleman is a some way or other engaged in some branch of the public service, they come to depend on superiors and chiefs; in a word, on the ruling power; and thus they are obliged to ask for permission to go, and for leave of absence. Aside from this, the Czar, who is the living law, may at his pleasure prohibit any individual not only m traveling in foreign countries, but even from circu lating in the interior of the Empire, if he supposes that

he individual is guilty of any political contamination.

The greater part of the internal administration of provinces or governments, as they are called, and of districts, cities, townships and communalities, as well as that of civil and criminal justice therein bas for its basis the communal principle of election The Boards are nearly all elected by the respective social classes, though most of them are presided over by a member named by the General Government. The Nobility as a body has the greater share in the Boards. In each province the Nobility forms a distinct, compact, social and official Corporation, to administer its sp affairs and to watch over its general interests. They elect a head called the County Marshal, and a Board of Councilors. As every county rays separate taxes for te own internal administration, of which, however, the expenditure is in the bands of the Governor, and of his Board named by the owners, he is obliged to give yearly accounts thereof to the Marshal and the Board of Nobility. The Marshal has the right to send his inst the Governor to the Minister of the nterior, or even to the Czar himself. Each district in a county elects likewise a District Marshal, a Justice of the Peace, for judicial and not for police duties, an adistrative and police chief for the district, corresconding somewhat with the position of a sous-prefet in France, and his adjuncts, a council to administer the setates of minors, as well as the real estates of those who are deprived of them judicially, or for tyranny and misdemeanor toward their serfs. The prosecution of the like cases belongs to the district and county Crown Attorneys. In the general elections the Nobility of each county select presidents and members for the civil and criminal tribunals—three for each, and a tutor of the high school or gymnasium with whom the direc tor named by the Crown ought to consult in all ad ministrative and disciplinary matters, as nearly all the pupils are nobles—and finally the like tutors for the

In this way the Nobility holds, or at least shares, if not the power, at least its administration. But in this way also, as depending on the Czar and his special tools, the Nobility is the most exposed to the deadly malaris of despotism. Notwithstanding its privileges and standing it enjoys no real independence, less even in a

Holding as they do all other administrative officers which are not elective,-at the pleasure of the Czar, and depending on them, not only for social position, but often for maintenance, individual nobles are often com-pelled to bear patiently, and with mute submission, the most gallings wrongs and insults. An outraged noble, if his family has not any very prominent position at court, is sure not to find any redress, and to be abandoned by his kindred, as nobody will dare to opposeth wrath of a powerful Minister or favorite :-every one being in turn dependent on the good will of the clique ding the Sovereign. The burghers, who expect whing from the direct action of the Government, and are not linked with it as officeholders, have more esprit corps in such emergencies, and exercise it more The public service contributes generally to the mancial ruin, or at least the embarrassment of the No-ality, who labor under the general disease of their caste throughout the world—that of lavishness and of dissi-

Thus, the Nobility is in a false, abnormal position, rivileged to be sure, but without enjoying an independprivileged to be sure, but without enjoying an inter-ence, and without dignity or freedom. And add to this that its numbers increase rather rapidly by the mech-snism inherent in the organization of the Government. Thus increases the number of social drones, and worse yet, that of bloodsuckers, and men dissuisfied with their position. The whole service, civil as well as military, is divided into fourteen classes or ranks. The five lower classes (Ncs. 14 to 10, inclusive) are open to those who es, or the sons of personal nobles, of higher are notice, or the sons of personal nobles, of higher burghers, physicians, professors, or priests. The principal privilege of these classes consists in being exempt from corporeal punishment during the period of service. The next superior, or minth class, gives the rights of personal Nobility—as for example, that of owning serfs, without, Nominy as to example, them to successors; and of the admission of children into public establishments. The eighth class bestows hereditary Nobility, with all its general privileges. Thus, the daily extension of all the branches of public service, backed by favoritism and the protection of powerful and influential men, fills the empire with swarms of nobles—espousing all the stupid prejudices of the class into which they come, and shunno immorality and venality that can procure means aintain the newly-acquired position; and masterly chers enough they find among the older occupants of

the privilege.

This union between Despotism and the Nobility is far from being a happy one. The links uniting them are

not of roses—and mutual distrust, suspicion, and some-times hatred prevail. Debased by their dependence, the Nobility feel their contemptible position—but still they are obliged to live and lean on the power of the Autocracy, and to soothe it by flattery and submission. All the oppressive measures toward themselves or the other classes pass through the Aristocracy before reaching the others. On it the heel of Despotism more violently presses, and if there be in its ranks some slight breath ng of better aspirations, Czarism strangles it at once. At present the Autocrat restricts even the means of education. The ukase allowing only three hundred youth to each University yearly, we have already men-tioned. Thus is blocked from the nobles all possibility of receiving even a half-way independent education. The object of this ukase is to force the youth into the army and the military drill, as less dangerous. From ng the military, the civil officials are afterward to be appointed; by this means despotism expects to have more mute and docile tools, though the country should be administered by incapable persons. But in the long run the Czar will find himself buffled in these expectations. The iron rod of military discipline wounds more deeply—and evokes silent thoughts, preparing, however slowly, a final reaction.

The Nobility at large preserve much of true national feeling. They wish for an amelioration, and very often look for the possibility of relaxation in the present hard and crushing system of Government. But their position is exceptional and abnormal, notwithstanding these better feelings, and renders them wholly unable to remedy the evil, and to be the harbinger of a better Thus in their ranks the sparks of the so-called revolutionary fire is very often kindled, but these attempts remain fruitless. The country's redemption will not come from that quarter. The Nobility for centuries have contributed mightly to enslave the people at large, to depress the burghers, to fetter the peasant soil, and to rivet his bondage as a serf. Thus the Aristocracy shares with Czarism the malediction of history. Vainly will it attempt to free itself from the deadly embrace of the Autocrat. He drags and keeps it attached to his destiny with the bonds of unchangable doom. Both are gnawed by the same cancer -both devoured by the same rust of decay. Both will finally be called to give a bloody account of their doings. The Nobility at large already have a gloomy presentiment of their destiny, and dread both the Czar and the people, of whose real confidence they are deprived for-

Whatever the so-called liberal or constitutional reform, wished or attempted by the Nobility, may be, if ever carried through-which we judge to be a perfect impossibility-that class will never wholly resign its various privileges. It will never put itself on an equal footing with the remainder of the nation. It will grant voluntarily this or that concession, of more or less value, but that is not enough.

The so-called liberal nobles are no rarity in Russia. There is a certain party, especially among the higher Nobility or Aristocracy, endowed with pure oligarchical appetites. This party, notwithstanding an external varnish of liberalism, is as hostile and as dangerous to the real liberties of the nation, as is Czarism itself. Its aim is to raise a certain number of families to a dignity equivalent to that of the English Peers, and to make them independent of the despotic will of the Czar, but to maintain the existing oppressions toward the rest of the nobility and of the people. The great fomenters of this scheme are the families of the STROGONOFFS and some others, as KISELEFF, MENSCHIKOFF, &c. The STROGONOFFS are the descendants of wealthy mer-chants of Moscow, who, in the 16th century, made a compact with ERMAK, a celebrated chief of robbers, and, through him, conquered Siberia, but have never since that time rendered any other prominent civil or military services to their fatherland

Uncasiness, disentisfaction with the existing state of things, and fear of the future, whatever it may be, are the predominant feelings in the breast of the greater number of the Nobility. In common with that class in other countries, they are overwhelmed with debt and unable to keep pace with the material progress around them, which requires order, intellect, capital and hands. Commercial and industrial enterprise is of course open and accessible to the nobles. Many of them farm from the crown the monopoly of the sale of liquors. But with rare and very few individual exceptions, trade, industry, or manufactures, form rather a costly pastime when indujeed in by a nobleman, aside from his other occupations and pursuits. The spirit of caste is likewise Finally, the nobleman cannot cope with men for whom commercial and industrial enter-prise is the sole and exclusive aim of life, and who, exluded by the Nobility from other more easy social posttions, and prevented by the laws even from freely enjoying and making in their turn an ad libitum use of their wealth, look on a commercial noble as on one who cucroaches on their ground, and accordingly never sin cerely fraternize with him. Serfdom is likewise a moral and a material burden for the Nobility, and all the more so since the insjority of them possess small or reduced fortunes. It is an element financially ruinous, and socially menaces explosion. In truth, numerous nobles revolve in their minds the idea of giving up their estates to the Crown for the payment of a perpetual rent. Thus dis tant clouds gather dark and heavy from all directions around this caste.

The position of the Nobility is to be sincerely pitied. They wish and aspire for comething better, and still are fatally condemned to the worst. They are continually placed between two fires. That of Czarism it receives in full, while it is losthed by the other classes. Among the Noblemen many are sincerely a-hamed of being the scourge of despotism, and the extinguishers of light the propagators of darkness, and the principal tools for the destruction of liberty at home and abroad. Half willingly, and half by fatal compulsion, the Nobili-

ty shares in the saturnalia of despotism, still receiving the master's first lashes on its humbled head. Before his tory, and the genius of humanity and of Russia, it stands impeached for having with its own hands worked out the moral and intellectual debasement of the nation The burghers, the peasantry, the serfs see and feel in it their immediate oppressor. They see, feel and experience that malversation, venality, corruption and all the most abject impurities which still stamp the Government and the administration, are the exclusive doing of the Nobility, which is the exclusive holder of all higher and ffices. The real genuine people find their caste everywhere in the way. It surrounds them as by an insurmeuntable wall, compressing pitilessly their practical every-day life, as well as every better, loftier impulse of the mind. The Nobility have even drawn a line of separation in the social intercourse between themselves and the clergy, who to a certain degree form a separate class, but who on account of their calling, have some approach to education, not only clerical, but partly of a more general kind. Few nobles take orders, excepting now and then an outworn soldier. In private every-day intercourse the Nobilty keep the clergy rather at bay, and in turn are not beloved by the latter

As we have already observed, the caste of nobles has almost exclusive access to the existing means and resources of education: the admission to them of other classes is exceptional, and, on the whole, rather accidental. Thus the nobles have absorbed for their own benefit all the means and rays of the civilization existing in Russia, and they alone enjoy the possibility and the right to give utterance to an intellectual life. They have possession of the arena of culture, and they are presumed to represent it—to hold and to spread the light from the sacred beacon. But the glimmer in which they shine is a cold and blinding mist, or a deceiving mirage. It is superficial, swimming on the surface, like a willo'the-wisp. What the real, genuine manifestation of Russian civilization may or will be, can only be appreciated and fairly judged when the whole people shall be dmitted to the sanctuary, when the now latent intellectual powers shall blaze in their genuine warmth and brilliancy-when the concrete Russian mind will conquer activity, life and boundless development.

Suspended between good and evil, between light and darkness, between life and death, irritated and exasperated by the feeling of their social annihilation, by that of moral nothingness, and by the certainty of material and financial exhaustion, the greater part of the Nobility are torn inwardly by violent and desperate, but impotent, rege. They cannot unite with the people against the common oppressor, as the people distrust and even despise them, and would neither answer nor follow any appeal they might put forth. Full of hatred for Czariem and the Czar, they still uphold him with one hand, while digging with the other their common grave.

If the social existence of the class is not to expire con-If the social existence of the class is not to expire con-temptibly, it must finally light the purifying flame. Thus it will open up the future, but, at the same, will itself be consumed by the sacred fire, and perish socially in PANSLAVIST.

LATER FROM HAVANA. ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY. PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF PURSER SMITH.

THE STEAMER UNDER GUARD. SPIRITED CONDUCTOR THE CAPTAIN.

The U. S. Mail steamship Crescent City, Lt-D. D. PORTER, Commander, arrived on Tue-day morning from New-Orleans, via Havana, in 4 days and 18 hours from the latter port. The Crescent City entered the harbor of Havana at the first break of day, and it was supposed by those on board that it was owing to their not being seen until they were well inside of the harbor that they were not molested.

At sunrise the Captain of the Port came alongside nd asked for the obnoxious Mr. Sarra, who, he told, was still on board. He then informed Capt Pon-TER that, as the ship was in port, no steps would be taken to turn him out, but that no communication would be allowed with the shore or any one from the shore. Capt. PORTER said that he desired to present his Protest to the Consul; on which the Captain of the Port offered to get further orders from the Captain-General, in the meantime informing Capt. PORTER that the ship might he in port as long as suited his purpose, and he might go to sea when he pleased, as they acknowledged no control over him or his vessel, but communicate sho should not in any manner. Such was the Captain-General's orders; and by way of enforcing them, guard boats were placed on all sides of the ship, filled the usual police that board foreign ve sels. The poor fellows did not seem to relish the bu-iness altogether, as the sun was pouring down upon them without any awnings, and when the gong on board the Crescent sounded the joyful call for breakfast, a call to which all the Spanish officials were politely invited on board the Crescent City, they looked sad enough, wishing, no doubt, Capt. PORTER would go to sea and relieve them from their im-

Capt PORTER had no such intention, however, but after breakfast, ordered the paint pots got up, and set the men to work systematically to paint the ship outside, from which maneuver it was supposed by the guardboats that he intended to stay at least a week; in consequence, the police boats were relieved, and two boats with regular crews were detailed from a frigate to watch the Crescent City.

At 9 o'clock the Captain of the Port came along slde again, and informed Capt. PORTER that he would not be permitted to lay his protest before the American He was asked by Capt. Porren of what use a Consul was, if American vessels in difficulty were not permitted to communicate with them; that in any civilized nation a Consul was recognized as the representstive of his country, and the law of nations entitle citizens to have access to him.

The Captain of the Port declined entering into a discussion of the matter; affirming (which was true.) that he was exercising no authority of his own, but act ing entirely under orders. The interview terminated, did the outside painting, and steam was ordered up; the Captain intending to drop two copies of his protest on board an American bark and brig, lying in the lower harbor, when just as the Crescent was about moving shead, word came off that Mr. Monales, of the house of DRAKE & Co., agent of the Company, had permisn to come alongside, which he did in a few moments after, in a shore boat, but accompanied by a Govern ment boat with three officers. Mr. Morales thought the difficulty could be got over by Mr. SEITH sending a written denial to the Captain General, with regard to the accusations of PETER HICKS. This Capt. PORTER refused to permit, as he had himself made two disayowals which had not been received, nor would be permit any correspondence from any officer on board the ship to go to the authorities.

He considered it beneath the dignity of the Company to make further explanation. Capt. Postes also refused on his own part to hold any correspondence with any one on this matter except through the U. S. Consul. It was then endeavored to ascertain from Capt.

PORTER the nature of the document he wished to send to the Consul, and if it contained a disavowal of the charges against Mr. SMITH. They were informed that it was a protest, and that it referred to the two former disayowals made by Capt. PORTER; but at the same time, it was written in plain terms. The object evidentwas to get some kind of apology or acknowledgment of wrong on the part of Mr. SMITH, which would enable them to settle the affair, which was becoming rather troublesome. In this, however, they received no assistance frem the Crescent City; and, after some discussion ong the Spanish officers, they offered to go on shore and see if it was not possible to get the protest delivered to the Censul, and thought it could be done if it was first ascertained whether the document contained any thing offensive to the Spanish Government. Informs tion on this matter was denied them, notwithstanding which the officers did go on shore with Mr. MORALES; and after some time, the acting Consul, Mr. MORELAND. came along-side in a Government boat, in company with the Captain of the Port, Don GUBLLERMO CHACON The Consul was now however, permitted to come on board, nor allowed to write home by the Croscent City. Capt. PORTER delivered his protest in person; and being ormed by Mr. Moneland that nothing more could be done, the Crescent City put to sea, neither subdued

nor conquired. passed the custom-house thousands were assembled to witness her departure, the star spangled banner was run up to her fore topmast as she passed, and as it floated out upon the breeze its stars looked as bright and its stripes as unsulfied as on the day America edopted it. Not a sound was heard from that vast mule, but there were beating hearts in that crowd filled with hope that the insult to that flag would be avenged. and many silently attested their respect by uncovering their heads as the steamer under a full head of steam swept by the Mole. As the Crescent City passed the Moro Castle she fired a gun in honor of the flag that floated proudly at her foremast head, and seemed to bear defiance to the frowning eastle of despotism.

The following is the Protest made by Capt. PORTER at

Havana:

PHOTEST.

Whereas, The first article of the Treaty of amity between Spain and the United States declares there shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Mijesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States and the citizens thereof, without exception of persons

or places:
Article 6th of the same Treaty promises "mutual assistance and kindly acts toward the ships of either power, when in the ports of the other," which engages to "defend an protect them to the extent of juristiction by lend or sea;" and article 8th secures to the citizens or subjects of each free

secess to the courts of justice of the other in all cases, and provides that all cases be prosecuted by order and antihority of law only, and that the parties shall have liberty of coursel and defense.

How far the Spanish authorities in Cuba have conformed to this Treaty is apparent, from the fact that they have arbitrarily, and without any form or process of law, caused a United States steamship, engaged in the pursuit of a legitimate and peaceful business, to be turned from their port on one occasion, and refused communication on another, merely for an impated effense committed in the territory of the United States, and which offense, if actually committed within their own territory, the Spanish authorities had no right to punish an American citizen for. On two occasions the undersigned has in plain forms denied that Purser Smith wrote any thing against the Spanish Government in the newspapers of the United States, but the word of an officer (who has heretofore enjoyed the confidence of his Government and the Company he served) has been as entirely disregarded by the Cuban authorities as if they were ignorant of the polity which governs civilized nations. On the contrary, they have pursued a vindictive and unfirensity course, which must, if pervevied in, inflict great and serious injuries on the commerce of the United States; and against which course, as applied to this ship, or any of the Company's ships, the undersigned once more most strongly protests.

The undersigned begs leave to draw the attention of the Spanish Government in Cuba to the fact that the Crescent City sailed from New-York with a large number of Cuban and American passengers on board, every one of show had cith him appearance of the Spanish Consular that place did not inform the passengers or board, every one of shown and with a turnantee of sale landing on the shores of Cube, and a parameter of the Company were in novine bound by such manufesto, having perfect right to consider it the hasty and illustrayit the freedy intercourse of the t

speech or act, though it might naturally be supposed that they could not help but sympathize with the misfortunes of unfortunate captives. In conclusion, the undersigned takes this apportunity to profest again, in the strongest terms, against the indefensible discreard of the treaty of anxity and law of nations, by which American citizens are without notice and legal accusation of offense, or opportunity offered to defer if themselves, subjected to proscription and severe mercanulae loss the flag of the United States treated with scorn and contempt, and the Government treated with directly of the proscription of its officer, what though commanding a ship owned by a Company, is placed in his position by a written order of the United States Government, and by a law of Congress of the United States Government, and by a law of Congress of the United States Government, and by a law

written order of the United States Government, and by a law of Congress of the United States.

The undersigned also protests against not being allowed to make known to the American Consul the situation in which he is piaced, having been refused most positively percuision to countralisate with a representative of the United States in the Island of Cuba, and appeal to the Consul of a country is even respected among the Barbery powers, from whom a knowledge of the law of nations is not as much to be expected.

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. PONTER, Lieut U. S. Navy.

To the Authorities of Cuba, Oct. 14, 1952.

FROM DEMERARA.-We have received a file of the (Georgetown) Royal Gazette to Sep. 23. The news is of no interest to our readers.

An order has been issued by the Government to the collectors of Cooly dues, to repeat the result of their proceedings. In all parts of the colony there are great complaints against the system of Cooly labor. weather had been intensely hot for the previous two weeks, and the plantations were beginning to suffer for want of rain. The epidemic which had been prevalent for sometime, had abated somewhat, but the mortality, both among the shipping and the inhabitants, was still in excess of the usual average.

FROM ST. THOMAS .- Advices have been received from St. Thomas to Sept. 28. A violent hurricane was experienced on the 23d, which did great damage. In the town the injuries sustained consist of some galleries attached to the fronts of dwellings having blown away, roofs partially stripped of their tiles and slates, fences and trees blown down, and two of the pillers which supported the wooden rails around the Reformed Dutch Church were also thrown down. In the harbor, the accidents are of a far more serious character; the shipping has sustained much injury; the Spanish brigantine Delores la Peria foundered immedistely in front of the marine slip; the Spanish sloop San Antonio also foundered opposite the ship-yard of Capt. DANIEL-both of these will require considerable outlay to be raised; the French brig Mathilde, of Havre, which had just arrived from Martinique, in ballast, parted from her anchors at about 10 o'clock in the morn ing, and ran ashore at the point under Havensigt Hill, and opposite Prince Rupert's Rocks, where she soon after became a total wreck. The American brigs Julia Ridgway and Thomas Trowbridge both received great damage from the French bark Revanche, which parted her cables, and ran into each of them with such force as to cause the three to drift to the east end of the harbor. An unfortunate young porter met with a watery grave the same day, by jumping overboard to pick up a Panama hat that had been blown from off the head of a gentleman, and fell into the water.

SUMMER RAMBLES.

Schools in Illinois.

CLAY COTTAGE, BUNKER HILL, III., Sept. 26, 1852. Some four miles from Alton, in Madison County, stands the Mondicello Female Seminary, one of the most celebrated in the Western Country. a pleasant drive of sixteen miles from this village, through varied scenery of prairie, oak opening, and broken country, accomplished by a carriage full of us in little more than three bours. The light rains that marked the equinoctial had but just sufficed to lay the dust, without laying the foundation of any replenishment of the namerous streams that had exhaled their being during the unprecedented drouth. Every strip of timber-land had its deep dry channel, over which a bridge of logs here and there remained, as if in mock ery of things so evanescent as the running water which a few months since murmured beneath the overhanging foliage, and flashed in the sun between the grassy banks These streams in the early spring must add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. As we drew nearer the river, the country appeared more thickly settled, till at a single view the eye could take in a dozen or more farme on the extensive prairie, every farm-house garnished with its park-like plantation of trees; for hereabouts, where shade is rarely to be found, trees are set out around the humblest habitation. It is the squatter in the forest who casts down every vestige of the wood within an arrowshot of his dwelling-so that the "sun can shine in nicely all day long, looking so improvementlike

One could hardly find anywhere a country of more inviting aspect than that in the midst of which is situsted the little village of Godfrey; so named, probably, after Benjamin Godfrey, a prominent citizen, who so after Benjamin Godfrey, a prominent citizen, who some fourteen or fifteen years since, selected on his land a site for the seminary, which he built at his own expense. This building is of stone, painted a light color, one hundred and ten by forty-four feet, and four stories high, and looks imposingly in the center of its hignly cultivated grounds, inclosing about cight aerea. There is a garden tastefully arranged, a spacious lawn in front, laid out in walks, sprinkled with arbors and summer houses, and ornamented with flower-bods and shrubbery. Passing through the basement floor, which comprises the kitchen and dining-hall, and the chapel, where the neighbors, as well as the nurile, attend Prestyterian service every Sunwals, sprinkled with attoors and standard states.

ornsmented with flower-beds and strutberty. Passing through the basement floor, which comprises the kitchen and dining-hall, and the chapel, where the neighbors, as well as the pupils, ettend Presbyterian service every Sunday; the visiter in accending will be struck with the perfect neatness and quiet prevailing everywherethroughout the establishment. From the observatory on the top of the building a mannificent view can be obtained of an extensive aweep of country on every side; the unbuilding prairie stretching for miles northward, with its smooth fields, its orchards and groves, and its neat homesteads; or the pleasing variety of woodland, meadow, and cultivated farms, in other directions, a misty hight in the distance being seen on the other side of the Mississippi. The Railroad irom Springfield passes through the town. The surrounding region is among the earliest settled in the State, and more than thirty years have passed since its pionegra came to till the wild prairiesoil in the neighborhood. At the residence of one of these early settlers we spent the day and night. The course of study in this institution occupies four years, exclusive of preparatory studies—for pupils in which a separate building opposite the Seminary is assigned. The higher studies are pursued in the junior and senior years, and through the whole system the Bible holds a prominent place, with such helps in sacred literature as can be commanded. The end proposed is to lay a substantial branches. Three papers are sustained by original contributions from the pupils, and there is a literary society, the members of which, at stated meetings, read discussions on questions proposed by a Committee from their own members. The natural sciences are illustrated by experiments, and there are cabinets of mineralogical and geological specimens and shells. The library is rather small, but is annully increased by donations, Diplomas are awarded to the pupils who complete the ruperintendence of female

it is. Some women, it is true, may be well educated enough to fill situations now appropriated by men; but the generality are wofully deficient, and the whole sex must be concluded incepable, for the fault of the majority. A late "resolution," passed at Syracuse, complained that women could not be tried by juries of their peers. I would ask the members of that convention, which of them would be willing to be tried, if accused, by a jury of women, unless it were one "packed" with those whose constitution was far above the ordinary standard? The fact is no less lamentable than evident, that throughout the length and bredth of this land of freedom, with all its bested adventages for the diffusion of knowledge, the education of women is, in general, so defective that for all useful purposes, it smounts to nothing. Even where the wealth of parties has enabled their daughters to acquire brilliant superficial accompliaments, how frequently do we see the mind uninformed, the faculties undeveloped, the tastes uncultivated! And when these become mothers, they must depend upon others for the first steps in the instruction of their offspring. With a better system of education, with the same advantages enjy year by the other sex, brought within the humblest means, what a change might be wrought! How many tensies might be saved from marriages of convenience, which, in most cases, lend to unkappiness, and enabled to import such knowledge to their children, and implant such principles in their breasts betimes, as should protect them against victors of libraries and lend to all of insuch principles in their breasts bettines, as should protect them against vicious allurements and lead to a life of in-tegrity as usefulness. The visit of a traveling menagerie at Bunker Hill

caused an excitement through the country for miles around, scarcely equaled within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." At an early hour the village was filled with visiters from every direction; farmers of the

better class, with their neat covered carriages and buggies, or lumber wagons furnished with split bottomed chairs and boards on springs; and hordes of "suckers" from their cabins on the prairies far and near. "West Frairie," a kind of Aleasia to this region, poured forth its numbers, eager to see the show, and the villagers, great and small, turned our, notwithstanding that every housewhife had more than her share of company to entertain at the noconday meal; for it is a common practice to drive in wagon loads for the door of an acquaintance, and unceremoniously partake of any meal in preparation, without question as to the convenience of the person visited. A ccusin of mine informed me she had twenty-two to dine with her unexpectedly on that day, six or eight arriving after she had put on her bounds and taken her children by the hand to lead them to the exhibition. The assemblage numbered two thousand or more, and througed the circular tent erected for the performances of the animals, so that it was difficult to hind a veanut space, till the great elephant was marched round the ring to clear the circle. It was curious to observe the predominant and pecular Westera aspect of the multitude, a sturdy, labor-handened look of self-ellarce, an sir of independent strength and will, appropriete to lords of the soil, indebted to themselves shone for their right, and intent on progress by their own might. This was observable even in ...e women, many of whom had infants in their arms, and were followed by two or three hitte ones. There was a sprinking of the Irish physiognomy, but few stayed to pay visits, and the return, long before sunset.

A prominent feature in country life in this State, and in fact almost every direction were lined with wagons on the return, long before sunset.

A prominent feature in country life in this State, and the fact almost every demestic everywhere at the West, grows out of the difficulty in obtaining "help" in domestic service. The daughters of the poorer class of farmers are needed at h

LAND REFORM.

To the Land Reformers of the State of New-York.

BRETHREN: You all equally receive certain principles in relation to the distribution of the public lands and of all land. You have uniformly pursued a certain policy, in the hope of the final realization of your Those principles, and that policy, we beieve, should be steadily adhered to; and we, therefore, venture to address a few words to you, as to the manner in which we think strict fidelity and consistency require you to exercise the elective franchise at the apreaching election for National and State offices.

The principle of land limitation is one which we hold to be of primary importance. All rights have their limits, determined by the law of equality and fraternity. limits, determined by the law of equality and fraternity. Liberty, in any sense which permits a man to do as he please with his own or another's person, property or ismity, is neither desirable in itself nor possible in the nature of things. If any man has rights, all men have, which must be exercised, if at all, in such a manner as will not deprive any person, even the humblest, of the material means, or the power, whereby alone it is practicable to exert those faculties, in virtue of the possession of which human rights have their origin. Unrestrained liberty, resulting in monopoly of the means of subsistence, amounts to slavery, which in any shape, disguised though it may be, is always a violation of that natural justice which ought to prevail in civil society. Some imitation to the exercise of human power for evil is essential to the very existence of society, and in no case is the principle of limitation more necessary to be applied then in the distribution and accumulation of land. No careful observer of the deplorable consequences

No careful observer of the deplorable consequences of menopoly in the acquisition of the soil, can for a moment doubt the justice, accessity, nor even expediency, of limiting by law the quantity of land any person may acquire hereatter, whether by inheritance, grant, or purchase. For if land monopoly be the cause of the political and social evils pervailing society, land limitation must be the remedy which, in the course of events, should be resorted to first, whatever application of the same principle it might subsequently become necessary to make, in consequence of the increase of population, or of the age of society. God provides for all the emergencies of His own creation; and very long prior to the time when population will press upon the means of substance, as derived from the cultivation of small farms by free men, of whom every head of a family is the owner of one, and no more, society will have been prepared for another application of the eld principle of landing of the public weal. No careful observer of the deplorable consequences

weal.

With the principle of land limitation, then, in view, we have sought, by political action as well as by the use of other means, the freedom of the public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers only; and it is undersiable that, within the limited period we have had a political existence, this measure has gained a hold upon the public mind, such as no other political measure advocated by any other political organization, has gained in such a brief space of time. It has found friends and supporters, in, perhaps, nearly equal numbers among all parties.—Lews, too, intended to embody it, have been presented to both Houses of Congress, and to each branch of the Legislaures of several of the States. Such law, however, have yet to be enacted. Various causes have combined to prevent their enactment. Among them, we will mention the failure of land reformers to concentrate their cotes for or against the candidates nominated by the several political parties. The candidates of the strongest party, whose representatives while in office, did not vote for, or voted against the Homestead Bill, and similar Bills, thereby preventing their passage, should siways be defeated; and their deteat can only be accomplished, by voting directly for the candidates of their weaker adversaries, when they are known to be more generally favorable to the adoption of the Bills referred to. For a third party, numerically weaker than any other, and ut rly unable to elect its ticket, this course is, we believe, the With the principle of land limitation, then, in view, party, numerically weaker than any other, and utt rly unable to elect its ticket, this course is, we believe, me

unable to elect its ticket, this course is, we believe, the wisest to pursue.

The election in November next, is a very important one. There are to be chosen by the people, a President and Vice President of the United States, and Mambers of the Congress of the United States; a Governor and Lieutent Governor, and Members of the Legislature of the State of New-York; Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Marine Judges; a Mayor, Governors of the Aimshouse, Assistant Aldermen, a Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, a Commissioner of Streets, and a Sheriff, of and for the City and County of New-York, besides other less important officers. It certainly bebesides other less important officers. It certainly be-hooves the Land Reformers to consider well their duty

in respect to such an election.

For President, the Whigs have nominated Gen. WinFIFLE Scott; the Democrats have nominated Franklin
PIFRCE; and the Free Democrats have nominated JOHN

As between these candidates, is there any choice, and if so, what is it? We think there is, and we advise all Land Reformers to vote directly for the candidate of the Whigs. In his letter accepting the nomination, he has unreservedly and unequivocally declared himself in favor of the settlement of the Public Domain by actual occupants only, consistent with the equal rights of the whole people in that great national inheritance. Pirack, on the contrary, is not merely sileur, but in his letter of acceptance most unqualifiedly gives the approval of his jud, ment to the platform of principles adopted by the Convention which nominated him, one of the planks of which is a resolution going as for as any resolution case of the value of the planks of the National Government. Every vote given by HALS, will unrely be counted for Pirack. Bessies, Figure 18 the candidate of the party whose representative ought to be held responsible for the defeat of the H mestead bill in the Congress of the United State. The Democratic party had a majority in the Seate, and although that bill had passed the House, it was rejected in the Seate. As between these candidates, is there any choice, and

Senate.

For Governor of the State of New-York, the Whiga have nominated Washington dunr, and the Dimocrata have nominated Horarto Synota. Have Lond Retormers any choice between these candidates: For curelves, we frankly deckre that we have, and that we do not see he wany Lan-Reformer can have any other. We are for Washington Hunr, because he is the Givenor who, in his 5st message to the Legislaure of New-York, recommended the passage of bills canbration all our principles; and because he has been su tained

in that recommendation by his party, as shown adoption of a resolution at the recent Whig Stavention which assembled at Syracuse. That 0 tion held that, as to the public lands, a primary rhould be had to their speedy, compact and equation to and settlement by independent freehold the exchain of monopolists and speculators; an Reformers do not ask any further legislation. For Congress and the State Legislature, the can presented by the Whige ought to receive our voy less the caudidates presented by their opponents prior to the election, declare themselves in favor measures we propose.

prior to the election, declare themselves in favor of the measures we propose.

For Judicial Officers, the candidates of no party carbot to receive our votes, unless it is known, that in abrought by persons claiming to be landlords, against persons alleged to be tree passers, or tenants, the latter will be permitted to question title; and we think Wall Judges are most likely to grant this right.

For City Officers, as the Democrats have been in power during the last year, and under their administration more money has been appropriated to pretest property, and personal liberty, to provide for the wants of namigrants, to diminish pauperism and crime, to improve the condition of the streets, and so forth; than was ever before appropriated for tiese purposes by any administration; and preperty and personal liberty have never been so poorly cared for, and the rights of the immigrants as much neglected, and pauperism and crime so greatly is fore appropriated for three purpers by any amazing tion; and property and personal liberty have never been so peorly cared for, and the rights of the immigrants much neglected, and paperties and crime so greatly accessed, and the streets suffered to remain so long antended to, and in an almost impussoble state/there outstobe a general TURNING OUT of the present instead to be a general TURNING OUT of the present instead to be a general TURNING outstood to the present instead of the present instead of

have no earth y cause but the destitution of their victims, is constitutly nereacing.

Is there no remedy for social evils such as these Democrats are too prone to leave them about to care themselver. Whige, on the contrary, are more generally disposed to precent, rather than to pushed, pampeds and crime. Accordingly, it is from Whigs that we have of proposal to definy the expenses of emigrants to the Western States, in order to facilitate the seatlement of the public lands by actual occupants; and it is by Whigs that laws are suggested to tax unimproved building box in the subturbs of the City, more in proportion that improved late are taxed.

in the suburts of the City, more in proportion than improved lets are taxed.

Now, if the thousands of immigrants daily arriving at this port could but find an easy conveyance out of the City, and tree access to the soil, wages would rist and rents would tell, for there would be almost the ammander of work to be done and fewer hands to do it and the demand for the occupancy of houses as tenants would be greatly diminished. And if unimproved bubling lots were to be taxed more in proportion than improved lots, capitalists would, perhaps, be compelled to build upen them sooner than they otherwise would, thus increasing the proportion of the number of houses in the City to the aggregate population, and so reducing rents.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, it seems to us that Land Reformers ought to vote the entire Wagnicket, unless some of the gentlemen named on the Denticket, unless some of the gentlemen named on the Dentitlement. that Land Reformers cught to vote the entire Whiteket, unless some of the gentlemen named on the Danovratic ticket shall, of their own accord, signify their approval of the objects and measures, the attainment of which, by the shortest and most practical, but a his time least injurious methods, is the purpose and end of our organization.

Aff of which, in behalf of the Land Reformers of the Chy and Caunty of New-York and rightless.

Aff of which, in benatiof the Land Reformers of an Chy and Centre of the Chy and vicinity, is now to specifully submitted by the undersigned Committee: WILLIAN WEST.

FORTER G. SHERMAN,
THOS. D. MURRAY,
DANIEL WILLIAN,
ARRON HARLE,
ARRON HALL,
ARRON

ABRAHAN G. LEVY,
JOHN COMMERSORD,
J. A. HANDSCHUCH,
ARKAHAN SPARROT,
WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS,
LEWIS MASQUERIER,
JOHN GREIG. The Philadelphia Sun records the death of Hen. John Sternger, who died at his residence in Montgomery County, on Wednesday last. The Sun says he fermerly occupied a distinguished position in the politics of our State, and as a prominent member of the Democratic party has been a member of Congress and Representative in both branches of the Pennyivania Legislature. He to one of the few instances in the history of parties in this State, where an editor has received reward for his services.

A Correspondent of The Hartford Con-A Correspondent of The Hartford Contral, referring to a recent "Granite Club" meeting in that city, writes—"As I secended the stairs, a Mr. Tert, of Georgie, was carnestly holding forth, both hands being extended high above his head like the portrait we have all seen of the celebrated Whitefield. "Yes, gentlemen," he was exclaiming, "Gen. Scorr! A seas scarcely hard of till the publication of his recent bierraphy by himself!!" Distructing my own care, I select three Whigs at my cllow whether I heard correctly, and all said yes."

The Boston Traveller says : "Among the Clearance: yesterday, we notice the ship G orgo Raynes, Capt PENHALLOW for California, with 900 tans of ice, besides other merchandise. This is said to be the largest cargo of ice ever shipped to the Pacific or the Largest ladies, and is for the supply of ice-houses in San Fran-cisco and Sacramento. The G. R. sailed this foreness, She also takes out 52 passengers."

An old gentleman named JEAN LE BLASC, was murdered in his own house in New Orleans, on the might of the 10th inst. His body was found in his bed herribly mullisted. The murderers are supposed to here robbed Le Blanc of some \$900 in gold. A nagro and two Spaniards have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

zy The Concord (N. H.) Patriot of Friday, zys: "We learn that six inches of snow fell at Names on Friday morning. The first up train of cars were com-pletely covered when they arrived in Concord, though

Mr. Ducanso, the negro artist of Cincinnati, who has lately painted the "Garden of Edea," has been offered \$890 for it. Rev. Jas. Farkeran Class ways that he is the best landscape painter in Cincinnati.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"MEMOIRS OF THE LIVES by ROPERT HALDANE, AND OF JAMES ALEXANDER HALDANE," by ALEXANDER HALDANE, Eeq. (8vo. pp. 6.4. R. Certer & Brothers.) The brothers HALDANE are well known for their activity and zeal to all who have watched the progress of "evangelical religion" in Great Britain since the commencement of the present century.

They were carnest, bold, and uncompromising champions of the strictest form of Calvinism. With slender pretensions in point of intellect, and an education of the most restricted obseracter, their single-hearted devotion to a favorite object gave them a power and influence, such as not unfrequently grows out of energy of pur pose, though unattended by any rare or noble ments qualities. This volume presents a copious na rative of their lives, and is not only a valuable contribution to religious biography, but an instructive commentary on the social condition of the times.

We have received the first volume of THE FHERINAU," edited by S. B. BEITTAN, in elegant ornamental binding, not unsuitable to a gist-book. We have often before called attention to the character of this periodical. (Partridge & Brittan.)

"THE ADVENTURES OF LICY DAWSON," by Mrs. CROWE, is the title of a readable novel reprise ed from the London edition by Stringer & Townsen

"PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDOS," by THOMAS MILLER, a series of graphic descriptions of Lendon part and present, and "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON GEOGRAPHY," are sold in the original Eaglish editions by Bangs, Brother & Co.

"FIRST LESSONS IN BOOK KEEPING," by JOSEPH H. PALMER, Instructor in the New-York Free Accdemy, is a brief manual introductory to a larger treatile designed as a class book for academics and schools, (D. Appleton & Co.)

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENING. AMUNEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENTING.

BARTON TOWNS - VICTORY WIFE and Old Understein. It configurates, to be Barton's Thories - New Expedients, Grandlatines Wester and India.

Breaker's Thories - Lidy of Lyons; Popping the Question.

Chapter Bus dings. No. 548 Broadway - Pro. Hart's Pass cand. Heres, Paramon. Moseover—the Orphan's Dream, etc.

Wood - Minuters, No. 548 Broadway - Concert every events.

Corle Gooden-Tear of the American Institute.

Made on Cottage—C. tile Show of American Institute.

We noticed a young lady (and a vor Pontar's recent concerts, whose rouge wo passers without suspicion as the pure bloom of h had it not been put on in the wrong place. The poor we chatting away with her escort as unconscious though her face told no such tale against her. minded us of an instance where a lady gave a large brilliant party; the pariors of her house were the

ated with gas, the upper rooms were he Accordingly, when she appeared to receive her f ads the bla